

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Preparations on Board the Great Eastern for Laying the Atlantic Cable.

The London Telegraph of May 23 has the following interesting account of the preparations on board the Great Eastern for laying the Atlantic cable:

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 1858 AND 1865.

A visit was paid to the Great Eastern a few days since by a large party of the Director's friends, and it may be said that all who understood the preparations which they saw came away with a greatly strengthened confidence in the future of the new cable. Since 1858, when the first Atlantic line was laid, the advance that has been made by the scientific world in the construction of the cable is very great. It has been said, by a man well qualified to speak on the subject, that electric science has passed, since that time, from its childhood to its maturity.

So far as the phenomena connected with long electric circuits were concerned, we had in 1858 no knowledge whatever. The instruments in common use were unsuited to receiving signals through a great length of cable; the necessity of providing for the conductor an insulation so perfect as to approach an absolute condition was inadequately appreciated. The best preliminary test for a long cable had not been devised, and the old Atlantic telegraph was laid without having been subjected to any searching test on shore. Everybody had advice to give concerning the management of the wire, but no one recommended the precautions which subsequent experience has shown to be necessary. When the signals began to fail, and the battery power was augmented, and electromagnetic induction coils, which rapidly helped on the destruction of the conductor, were put in circuit, no one thought of "nursing" the cable of humoring its feeble attempts at articulate utterance and of finding out what is said rather by listening acutely than by constantly calling on it in the language of Victoria gallery, and dead and gone; the cable, however, is dead and gone; and it has been picked up and applied to ignoble uses, as the shafts of a hansom; part of it has been abandoned, and lies where it may rest until the end of time, in the "dark unfathomed caves" of the deep sea. Let us turn to the practical present.

SCENES ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern looks just now more like an engineer's workshop than a sea-going ship. The vast expanse of her deck is covered with wooden sheds and piles of timber. There are smiths' forges below, and between decks you might fancy yourself in a machine shop. The great engines of the ship, it is true, have lost the bright look of machinery which is in constant use; and the huge dull masses of iron seem asleep or in a trance. If you descend the ladders which lead to the boilers and furnaces—an expedition which is more like going down a mine than any other, to which it can be compared—you find yourself in the midst of darkness, solitude and cold; but in those regions of the vessel where the cable is being shipped and watched, there is every sign of keen, vigilant intelligence. When you understand what is being done, you see something more than this—this scientific foresight of the highest order directs every step; and that the thick, tarry rope, which is under water in the tanks of the ship, is manufactured, scanned and tested with as much care as the nicest optical instrument in an astronomer's observatory, or the most delicate apparatus of fragile glass ever applied to the delicate experiments of chemistry.

THE SCIENTIFIC TESTS.

It seems impossible there can be any fault in the Atlantic cable when the Great Eastern goes to sea. To say nothing of the tests applied to it at the manufactory, it is tested not alone after it has been taken on board, but during its delivery into the ship. As soon as a length is brought alongside, one end is connected with the coils already on board, and the other end with the instruments in the testing room. The circuit is made through the whole extent of the cable, the portion on board and the portion alongside. The process of hauling in the communications, and the insulation is continuously observed. The instruments in the testing room record the smallest deviation from absolute perfect insulation. It will be understood that an insulation which shall be quite perfect, as an electrician understands the word, is not attainable. A peace of metal separated by means of the purest glass, and inclosed in the driest atmosphere that can be obtained, will, if charged with electricity, lose that electricity at a time. In speaking of insulation we must therefore be understood to mean an approximate condition; but the approximation in the case of the Atlantic cable comes so near perfection that this rough tarry rope is a scientific wonder.

The last drying pulsation of the old Atlantic cable was forced through it by means of a galvanic battery consisting of two hundred and forty cells. The submarine telegraph from London to Amsterdam is habitually worked with a battery of forty cells, and such a battery is commonly used for the other submarine lines of Europe. Signals have been repeatedly sent through more than thirteen hundred miles of the cable now on board the Great Eastern, by means of a battery of twenty currents so feeble that they could not have been felt by the hand, and might not have been passed harmlessly through a circuit completed by the operator's tongue, can be used to convey messages along a length of cable that would very nearly stretch from London to St. Petersburg. Over needless instruments, such as those in ordinary use for land telegraphy, a current from one cell would be powerless.

To record such faint pulsations of electricity, it is necessary to use Professor Thompson's mirror galvanometer. This beautiful instrument consists of a mirror about the size of a four-penny piece, made of microscopic glass, and so thin that it weighs only a minute. On the back of this mirror a minute magnet is fixed, and thus supplemented it is suspended by a silken fibre in the heart of a coil of wire, so that any current passing through the coil deflects the magnet and the mirror along with it. A ray of light reflected by the mirror falls on a scale, distant about eighteen or twenty inches, and reveals its faintest movements. Different combinations of these movements represent the different letters of the alphabet, and thus a ray of light made to wander intelligently. An instrument of this kind is constantly used to test the cable, as it is hauled on board; and if any fault had existed, it could not have passed without detection. Up to this time when there are on board the ship and alongside 1,970 miles of cable, no fault has been discovered.

THE IMMERSION.

The machinery for paying out is not yet on board, but is being put together at the Greenwich works. The process of im-

mersion will take about a fortnight. The beginning of the shore end will be laid by a small vessel, which will meet the Great Eastern about twenty miles from the Irish coast. The cable will then be passed on board, connected with that on the great rocks, and the big ship will begin to pay out. To the uninitiated this process of cutting and joining the cable appears very mysterious, but the engineers who are used to the work, face it without any hesitation. The joints do not really endanger either the insulation or the strength of the cable, as wherever they are made, the external and conducting wires are spliced along a considerable length—sometimes not less than thirty yards—and the gutta percha carefully put on in separate layers, firmly pressed together by means of warm iron. The completeness of the joint is tested by laying it in an insulated metallic vessel, containing water, and ascertained by means of tests applied to this vessel, whether any electricity escapes from the joint as a current is passed along the cable.

The Receipts and Taxes of Public Amusements.

When the future historian of the Republic takes up the burden of our great public debt, it will interest him and his readers to turn for a while to the glare of flaming cannon and bristling musketry, to examine the social conditions of civil life in a country in which scenes of ruinous warfare were enacted; and it will promote accuracy in the estimate of our national character, to study the habits and demeanor of society through its baptism of fire and blood. To this end we have collected the items of expenditure of the people of New York for public amusements during the present season, as eminently calculated to illustrate the habits and temper of our people.

From the 1st day of July to the 30th day of April last, the seven principle theaters and the Grand Opera House, in this city, received for ticket performances \$1,053,000, and paid tax on the amount of \$21,060. The largest sum paid by any theater for tax during the period above named was that paid by the Grand Opera House, amounting to \$1,778.92. The smallest sum paid by any theater between the foregoing dates was that paid by the Old Bowery Theater, amounting to \$1,681.64. The second largest tax was that paid by the Academy of Music, amounting to \$3,520. The second smallest tax was paid by the New Bowery Theater, amounting to \$1,817.56. The third largest tax was paid by Wallace's Theater, amounting to the sum of \$2,788.44. The third smallest tax was paid by the Broadway Theater, amounting to \$2,271.56.

The French Theater from October to February, paid a tax of \$107.48. The three Negro Minstrelsy Exhibitions paid tax to the amount of \$2,440.24. Bryant's paid the largest tax, amounting from Sept. 3, to April 30, to \$993. Wood's establishment paid the next largest, amounting to over \$728.16. Campbell & Hooley's Troupe paid tax to the amount of \$719.08. From October 1 to March 31, the Hippodrome, in Fourteenth st., paid tax amounting to \$1,947.4 on their equestrian and other performances. The American Theater, No. 444 Broadway, paid a tax of \$774.30 on their receipts from July to April. The German Theater paid, from September to April, tax to the amount of \$1,052.

In addition to the foregoing amounts of tax paid by places of amusement from July 1st and April 1st, we may mention Barnum's Museum, the taxes on the gross receipts of which reach the high figure of \$5,178.68.

Independent of the sums enumerated above, a large amount of tax is paid annually in this city by the proprietors of miscellaneous exhibitions, making a total in not less than \$30,000, annually paid into the Treasury from the single source of public amusements in the metropolis alone.

Meaning of Doing.

Have you ever considered carefully what is the meaning of "doing" a thing? Suppose a rock falls from a hill side, crushes a group of cottages and kills a number of people. The stone has produced a great effect in the world. If any one asks respecting the broken roofs, "What did it?" you say the stone did it. Yet you don't talk of the deed of the stone. If you inquire farther, and find that a goat had been feeding beside the rock, and had loosened it by gnawing the roots of the grasses beneath, you find the goat to be the active cause of the calamity, and you say the goat did it. Yet you don't call the goat the deer, nor talk of its evil deed. But if you find any one went up to the rock in the night, and with deliberate purpose loosened it, that might fall on the cottages, you say in quite a different sense, "It is his deed; he is the deer of it." It appears, then, that deliberate purpose and resolve are needed to constitute a deed or doing in the true sense of the word; and that when, accidentally or mechanically, events take place without such purpose, we have indeed effects or results, and agents or causes, but neither deeds nor doers. Now, it so happens, as we well know, that by far the largest part of things happening in practice are brought about with no deliberate purpose. There are always a number of people who have the nature of stones; they fall on other persons and crush them. Some, again, have the nature of weeds, and twist about other people's feet and entangle them. More have the nature of logs, and lie in the way, so that every one falls over them. And most of all have the nature of thorns, and set themselves by the waysides, so that every passer-by must be torn, and all good seed choked. All these people produce immense and sorrowful effect in the world. Yet none of them are doers; it is their nature to crush, impede, and prick; but *deed* is not in them. We may, perhaps, expediently recollect as they pass, but they are not doers. We may, perhaps, be so busy as to teach us that they are not doers, and rough persons, like spines, who yet have good in them, and are essentially branches, and can lead. But the true thorny person is no spine, only an excrescence; rootless evermore—leafless evermore. No crown made of such can ever meet glory of angel's hand.—*Ruskin.*

THE VIRGILIA Times has the following oil items:

A. C. Tichenor, who has for some time in the past two or three years been hunting up copper in this country and Crawford found oil in Iowa near McGregor, and also near his father's old farm in Seneca, Crawford county, and has for some time been selling out his leases, and is said to be now worth \$100,000.

C. F. Gillett, Esq., of this village, came up from the Tichenor Oil foundry in Crawford county, last Friday, bringing a specimen of the real oil, and on Saturday Mr. Gillett went to some location in that neighborhood and procured from the water as good a specimen as he got in Crawford county. It is the crude Kerosene Oil. Now look out for an oil fever in Vernon county.

The New Orleans journals describe the crevasse in the Lower Mississippi as one of the most destructive that has occurred there for many years. The country in the neighborhood of Brashear City (on Berwick Bay) is inundated to the depth of 15 feet, and the loss of stock of every description and other property is incalculable.

OUR DEAD AT ANDERSONVILLE.

List of Wisconsin Soldiers Buried There.

(From the State Journal.)

RECAPITULATED CAVARTY CORPS, M. D. M. J. MACON, JR., MAY 14, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith an alphabetical list of the Wisconsin soldiers who died at Andersonville prison. The list was compiled by myself in leisure moments, from the original Prison Record and Hospital Register kept by the rebels and now in the hands of Gen. Wilson to be forwarded to Washington. The paper is taken from one of the books of the old Prison Record. The list is probably incorrect in some parts, but it is as correct as can be made from the books. The Hospital Register which contains the numbers of the graves, is missing from Aug. 22d, 1864 to Sept. 10th, 1864. Many names are, which I find in the Prison Register as having died, have no place in the Hospital Register, consequently the number of graves cannot be found; and too, I find several names in the Hospital Register which have no place in the standard, the Prison Register.

With these difficulties, and the additional one of having to pick the names from over 12,000, that mistakes should be made is natural. I merely send it to you as it is, thinking that there may be no better opportunity, and that Wisconsin should have a record of her sons who have starved to death in that abominable hole prepared for their reception by the chivalry of the south—the Prison Pen at Andersonville.

The prison was established in February or March, 1864, but does not seem to have received any prisoners until April. There were about 5,000 in prison up to the middle of April, 1865, when they were removed to Florida upon Gen. Wilson's approach. They have since been exchanged.

The largest number ever together at one time in prison was on August 9th, 1864—33,000. August can boast too of having had the most deaths of any one month—2,992. Most on any one day, August 23, 1864—127.

The Hospital Register shows 12,818 souls to have been buried in all; through the graves number 12,940. Our soldiers were buried like carrion; a long ditch 3 feet by 6½ wide was made, in which the chivalrous southerners placed them without a sign of a coffin, on their sides, so that each soldier occupied just about one foot of the length of the ditch. Thus they were packed and dirt shoveled over and on to their bodies.

There stand the 12,940 graves an everlasting monument of damning infamy to all who were concerned in the starvation and killing of our soldiers.

Wisconsin has suffered very little compared with her sister States, her loss being but 224.

If you consider this contribution as worthy to be kept, I shall have been amply rewarded for my pains, and only too glad to have done anything for the benefit of my native State.

I have the honor to be,
(Signed) HENRY F. LINES.
To the Adjutant General, State of Wisconsin, Madison.

A
J. R. Allwee, E. 24th, 2113, June 17, 1864.
Isaac Austin, G. 25th, 4477, Aug. 1.
Serg't A. Abbott, D. 21st, 5241, Aug. 10.
C. B. Allen, G. 2d, 5453, Aug. 12.
J. A. Adams, G. 10th, Sept. 13.
J. Allison, A. 12th.
P. Adams, A. 10th, 10830, Oct. 12.
M. Alson, B. 14th, 11931, Nov. 18.
C. Antone, D. 21st, March 21, 1865.

B
H. Burck, A. 1st, 1341, May 24, 1864.
C. Burck, B. 15th, June 11.
B. Bangerdier, K. 2d, 1009, June 15.
H. Ball, A. 7th, 2055, June 10.
Serg't H. A. Bowhan, F. 10th, 2128, June 18.
E. Brooks, H. 2d, 2334, June 22.
Corp'l B. F. Booner, F. 10th, 2451, June 25.

C
O. Brooks, G. 15th, 2681, June 30.
L. A. Brown, H. 4th, 3253, July 13.
H. Bruce, H. 4th, 3253, July 13.
Serg't G. Bromfield, A. 13th, 4870, Aug. 6.
H. Briggs, H. 1st, Cav, 5026, Aug. 7.
John P. Budson, L. 1st, Cav, Aug. 9.
H. Bemis, C. 10th, 5164, Aug. 9.
E. Briggs, F. 1st, Cav, Aug. 9.
Corp'l W. Bailey, E. 2d, 5564, Aug. 13.
S. Barwick, I. 17th, 6204, Aug. 19.
J. Bailey, I. 36th, Aug. 20.
J. Burke, E. 10th, Aug. 20.
Corp'l E. Borden, C. 21st, Sept. 4.
S. Bieleholder, I. 1st, Sept. 4.
Corp'l C. Buehler, B. 2d, Sept. 12.
Serg't H. Brissun, B. 15th, 10685, Oct. 10.
N. Benson, I. 15th, Oct. 14.
R. Blakely, F. 7th, 12032, Nov. 15.
M. Bussor, K. 10th, 11734, Nov. 15.

D
J. Chapman, G. 2d, 2663, June 29, 1864.
D. Cowles, B. 10th, 2969, July 6.
S. Cummings, A. 21st, 3292, July 14.
R. Crane, B. 7th, 3878, July 23.
E. Chapel, E. 1st, 4390, July 31.
J. Carnaugh, H. 1st, Aug. 9.
C. C. Currier, F. 21st, 6118, Aug. 22.
Corp M. Chase, A. 1st, Sept. 7.
G. Calentyra, 2d, 9169, Sept. 18.
H. Castel, G. 4th, 10045, Oct. 4.
W. Capurn, A. 10th, 7020, Oct. 11.
T. Catungton, A. 15th, 11088, Oct. 15.
J. Chamberlin, I. 21st, 11535, Oct. 27.
W. E. Clark, E. 10th, 11744, Nov. 1.

E
Jno Daygo, L. 1st, Cav, 3244, July 13, 1864.
Fred Dessler, G. 26th, Aug. 10.
Benjamin Dick, G. 50th, Aug. 27.
J. H. Davis, B. 30th, Sept. 1.
Serg't G. Dear, 3d Bat, Sept. 11.
A. Debas, A. 1st, Sept. 12.
W. Davidson, 1st, Sept. 14.
C. Dacey, P. 12th, 9730, Sept. 24.
J. Davis, B. 1st, 10771, Oct. 10.
D. D. David, B. 25th, 12750, March 8, 1865.

F
J. Eugler, K. 15th, 2419, June 24, 1864.
Jno Egan, A. 7th, 5247, Aug. 12.
C. Erickson, B. 15th, 6100, Aug. 19.
Serg. Sidney Ellinwood, C. 10th, Sept. 13.
S. Erickson, D. 1st, Sept. 19.
P. Ellinger, K. 21st, 11687, Oct. 30.
H. Englehart, G. 26th, 12286, Dec. 15.

G
Geo W. Forney, C. 7th, 1st, May 12th, 1864.
R. F. Fuller, 7th, 1260, May 21.
N. H. Funt, A. 10th, 2253, June 21.
Oscar Fune, H. 1st, 5759, July 15.
W. F. Forsley, 8th, Aug. 8.
Serg J. B. Fife, H. 1st, 5819, Aug. 8.
Serg D. Fischner, H. 36th, 6007, Aug. 18.
Wm Farron, A. 1st, 6236, Aug. 20.
F. B. Farnham, K. 4th, Sept. 11.
C. Fink, B. 17th, Sept. 23.
Serg F. Ferguson, G. 15th, 9064, Oct. 2.
Michael Fagan, G. 15th, 10234, Oct. 2.
R. M. Freeman, C. 10th, 10836, Oct. 10.
A. Frost, B. 7th, 12618, Feb. 8, 1865.
W. Ferguson, D. 24th, 12653, Feb. 14.

H
Serg O. Gilbert, K. 10th, 1529, June 1, 1864.
Fred Gish, I. 10th, 2393, June 24.
H. Guth, D. 1st, 3162, July 11.
M. Greenwell, C. 1st, Aug. 13.
Jno E. Goom, G. 24th, Aug. 23.
L. Grunds, I. 15th, Aug. 31.
Serg H. Gunderson, I. 15th, 10691, Oct. 11.

I
Calis Helt, E. 26th, 303, April 2, 1864.
J. Haskins, E. 1st, 1002, May 10.
Serg't H. H. Hoffman, K. 15th, 1835, June 4.
D. M. Harvey, 1st, 1673, June 6.
J. Hanson, K. 15th, 23d.
Corp B. F. Hough, K. 10th, 27th.
O. Henderson, F. 15th, 3720, July 21.
Nelson Hewrick, B. 10th, 4542, Aug. 2.
P. B. Howard, K. 10th, 5312, Aug. 11.
A. Hollenbeck, D. 25th, 5628, Aug. 14.
N. Hale, I. 21st, 6468, Aug. 22.
T. T. Hawley, D. 3d, Aug. 28.
B. Huthings, E. 1st, Aug. 29.
L. Hanson, B. 15th, Sept. 1.
H. Harding, C. 1st, Sept. 4.
H. Harris, D. 12th, Nov. 24.
G. Hand, D. 10th, Jan. 16, 1865.
E. Hardy, E. 6th, Feb. 6.

J
I. Ingraham, K. 10th, Sept. 13, 1864.
A. Irwin, C. 25th, 9308, Sept. 26.

K
Corp O. Jacobson, D. 15th, 2003, June 15.
J. Jillett, H. 7th, 3478, July 16.
Corp J. R. Jennings, G. 45th, Aug. 26.
W. L. Johnson, H. 6th, 11254, Oct. 21.

L
J. Kunzels, H. 1, 1165, May 10th, 1864.
S. Kull, C. 21st, 4405, July 31.
C. H. Kilbs, 1st, Cav, 4014, Aug. 3.
Wm Kendall, 1st, 33d, Sept. 12.
F. R. Kane, E. 26th, 10538, Oct. 8.

M
Peter Lark, A. 7th, 3009, July 7, 1864.
J. H. Livingston, A. 18th, 5396, Aug. 12.
G. Lansing, A. 10th, Aug. 12.
M. Lawson, B. 15th, Sept. 1.
F. Laich, K. 2d, Sept. 16.
E. Larsen, A. 15th, 9998, Sept. 28.

N
Corp James Mangen, H. 24th 1752, June 9, 1864.
J. Mulligan, B. 1st, 1896, June 13.
W. McMurra, 3d, Battery, 2732, July 1.
D. McKenzie, F. 1st, 2961, July 7.
Chas McLaughlin, I. 36th, 3625, July 20.
E. H. Matheson, E. 2d, 4925, Aug. 5.
Thos Murray, A. 24th, 5043, Aug. 8.
H. McFadden, F. 1st, 5153, Aug. 9.
Henry Main, F. 30th, 5759, Aug. 15.
P. Marks, D. 10th, 5683, do.
A. M. Clurg, I. 10th, 6231, Aug. 20.
F. Messer, K. 6th, 6377, Aug. 21.
G. O. Miller, C. 1st, 9333, Sept. 20.
Corp E. Mills, F. 7th, 10213, Oct. 1.
Corp S. Myers, I. 15th, 10289, Oct. 3.
E. Malskay, B. 21st, 11936, Nov. 9.

O
K. Nelson, K. 15th, 4289, July 30, 1864.
Wm Nichols, I. 10th, 6090, Aug. 18.
Wm Neff, G. 23d, 10369, Oct. 4.

P
Wm Oshard, A. 10th.
Oliver Olson, B. 15th, 3162, July 11, 1864.
F. Oehlke, E. 26th, 11645, Oct. 26.

Q
Corp John Palmer, O. 7th, 604, April 18, 1864.
A. Plum, K. 4th, 2335, June 26.
Corp A. Peterson, K. 15th, 2347, July 3.
Corp Wilson Pike, F. 33d, 3391, July 14.
Corp T. B. Pickett, F. 1st, 3511, July 18.
M. Purday, E. 10th, 4340, July 30.
J. Purday, F. 17th, 4406, August 22.
J. Purday, I. 10th, Sept. 1.

R
S. Pardon, K. 15th, Sept. 5.
A. J. Pillsbury, I. 1st, Sept. 11.
J. Patterson, A. 21st, Sept. 13.
Serg't H. Painter, F. 10th, 9014, Sept. 16.
C. Peterson, F. 15th, 9461, Sept. 21.
Corp Simon Peterson, I. 15th, 9902, Sept. 27.

S
A. Roach, F. 21st, 2028, June 16, 1864.
H. Resnauier, C. 2d, 2624, July 20.
F. S. Reynolds, F. 10th, 2665, July 20.
A. Rasonnoid, L. 1st, Cav, 5692, August 15.
Corp W. M. Robinson, C. 10th, 603, August 18.
J. Reid, K. 1st, 49997, August 7.
M. O. Rinds, A. 21st, Sept. 9.
J. Rice, C. 7th, 9800, Sept. 26.
John Randalls, D. 25th, Oct. 12.
J. W. Randall, E. 25th, 11812, Nov. 4.
Corp B. Richmond, L. 1st, Cav, 12233, Dec. 6.

T
P. D. Randel, K. 1st, 12242, Dec. 8.

U
Corp J. J. Schloesser, F. 7th, March 10, 1864.
A. Shirley, G. 10th 440, April 8.
R. Stiffers, F. 15th, 2314, July 3.
F. Stibirt, C. 25th, 3078, July 9.
W. Shoop, G. 1st, 3503, July 18.
J. Sutton, B. 10th, 3583, July 19.
J. W. Sharp, C. 2d, 4343, July 30.
W. H. Smith, B. 10th, 4378, July 31.
J. Sheen, H. 1st, 4431, July 31.
Serg't F. H. Scott, D. 21st, 4788, Aug. 5.
Jno Slingerland, L. 1st, Cav, Aug. 6.
E. Stare, E. 16th, Aug. 26.
Serg't M. Seaman, D. 21st, Sept. 2.

V
S. M. Smith, G. 21st, Sept. 17.
M. Snyder, E. 26th, 9993, Sept. 24.
I. Sanders, C. 7th, Sept. 26.
A. Sales, K. 4th, 11047, Oct. 17.

W
S. W. Turney, D. 21st, 2148, June 18, 1864.
T. Terrey, K. 2d, 2355, June 24.
Robt Tomlinson, B. 6th, 2588, June 28.
I. Tyler, B. 36th, 3120, July 10.
Corp P. T. Tucker, A. 10th, 3375, July 16.
T. Taylor, I. 1st, 3601, July 20.
P. C. Thurn, E. 6th, Aug. 26.
A. Troutman, L. 1st, Cav, Aug. 29.
Corp G. Thurler, D. 36th, 11236, Oct. 20.
E. B. Tyler, F. 10th, 11420, Oct. 22.
P. Thorson, G. 24th, 11475, Oct. 25.
C. Thompson, K. 15th, 12374, Jan. 1, '65.

X
J. S. Updell, B. 15th, June 22, '64.

Y
O. H. Vohst, L. 1st, Cav, 2964, July 6, 1864.
J. Vissor, F. 6th, 3076, July 9.
J. Vanderbilt, D. 30th, Sept. 10.
J. Vick, H. 1st, 9938, Sept. 28.
F. Vols, F. 10th, 11390, Oct. 23.

Z
P. Winters, M. 1st, 884, May 5, 1864.
Serg't A. C. Webster, E. 7th, 920, May 7.
John Wilder, F. 1st, Cav, 1007, May 10.
E. D. Welome, L. 1st, Cav, 1520, June 1.
S. P. Walter, G. 21st, 1693, June 7.
J. S. Welton, L. 1st, Cav, 1909, June 13.
Geo Wiuchester, I. 21st, 2591, June 28.
H. Weaver, H. 10th, 2954, July 4.
Charles Went, B. 7th, 3378, July 15.
D. Wakefield, K. 25th, August 2.
S. Winchell, D. 1st, 10365, Oct. 5.
H. Wolfinger, H. 12th, Wis, Oct. 23.
M. Whalen, B. 12th, 12111, Nov. 20.
A. J. Ward, C. 1st, Jan. 1, 1865.

Y
A. Yesser, A. 25th, February 11, 1865.
GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, June 9, 1865.

Editors State Journal:—In publishing the foregoing, I deem it proper to state that a partial examination of the records of this office has discovered some material errors in a portion of the list; however, it is believed to be the most complete and trustworthy statement yet given to the public of the brave sons of Wisconsin who perished in Andersonville prison.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. N. GIBBS, Asst Adj't Gen.

Removed.—Dr. Judd, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to north Main street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the city. Consultation free.
April 24th 1865.

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AIM AT SOMETHING.—Arthur Gilman, in one of his public addresses, tells what he calls "an Andover story." One day, he says, a man went into a store there, and began talking about a fire. "There had never been such a fire," he said, "as the fire that was going to be in the store. A man going by the store, he said, he fired at the owl, and the wadding, somehow or other, getting into the shingles, set the hay on fire, and it was all destroyed—ten tons of hay six head of cattle, the finest horse in the country," &c. The deacon was nearly crazed by it. The men in the store began exclaiming and commenting upon it. "What a loss!" says one. "Why the deacon will not high break down under it," says another. And so they went on speculating, one after another, and the conversation drifted on in all sorts of conjectures. At last a quiet man, who sat spitting in the fire, looked up and asked: "Did he hit the owl?" That man was for getting at the point of the thing. Let all public speakers, in the pulpit and elsewhere, heed the moral. Did you aim at something and did you hit what you aimed at? No matter about the splurge and smoke and the hay—"Did you hit that owl?"

HOW JEFF. DAVIS AMUSES HIMSELF.—A letter in the Rochester Democrat from Fort Monroe says of Jeff. Davis: "He now walks his cell almost constantly, and amuses himself as he approaches the cell wall by trying to put his finger on the careless lines that dot the whitewashed surface, but they invariably like the throne he sought to grasp, elude him. He talks in a loud, strong voice, and is very inquisitive. The private had strict orders not to speak to him, yet occasionally they will answer a question."

CITY NOTICES.

THE CULTIVATOR OF CORN.—The large amount of corn to be planted this season, renders it necessary for the producer to have some improved implement for its cultivation. To meet this demand, I am now building "The Badger State" gig corn planter.

After six months experimenting with different models, we have one which we are willing should be put to the test, and that it should stand or fall on its own merits. A lengthy description does not seem to be necessary. We will simply say that we are confident it will perform all that any cultivator will, and all that any

The Janesville Gazette.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my

FOR SALE.—Two full building lots

BRUSH AND TOPS OF TREES

WHO WANTS A HOME?—The

FOR SALE.—1 span mules, large

FOR SALE.—A small farm, 10 acres

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Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury,

under the act of Congress, approved August 7, 1862,

for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public

the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and

three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865,

and are payable three years from that date in current

currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

COLD-BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium,

and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds,

from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds

from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, ac-

cording to the rate levied upon other property. The in-

terest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached

to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any

bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " " " \$100

Ten " " " \$500

30 " " " \$1000

\$1 " " " \$5000

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly

fulfilled upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this Third Series are precisely similar

in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirtieth Series

already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself

the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. in-

stead of 7-30ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct

the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time

when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the

Seven-Thirtieth Series will commence on the 1st of June,

and will be made promptly and continuously until that date

the slight change made in the conditions of this Third

Series affects only the matter of interest.

The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to

the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which

only the option to pay interest in gold is available,

will be made promptly and continuously until that date

the slight change made in the conditions of this Third

Series affects only the matter of interest.

The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to

the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which

only the option to pay interest in gold is available,

will be made promptly and continuously until that date

the slight change made in the conditions of this Third

Series affects only the matter of interest.

The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to

the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which

only the option to pay interest in gold is available,

will be made promptly and continuously until that date

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Miscellaneous.

THE CHAMPION

CLOTHES WRINGER.

The only Wringer in use that is fastened to a tub by the Patent

CURVED CLAMP,

Which has an equal bearing on the tub the whole

length of the Wringer, while all other Wringers are

merely fastened to a SINGLE STAVE at each end. The

Curved Clamp not only secures the most secure fasten-

ing of any in use, but it does not strain the tub like

all other methods of fastening. A child eight years

old can operate the Wringer to any size TUB,

POUNDRING BARREL OR BOX.

The rollers are fastened to the shaft under HALEY'S

Patent, which is acknowledged to be the

Most Effective Fastening in use.

The shaft being covered with enamel and closely

wound with strong twine, prevents the rubber from

coming in contact with the shaft. If the rubber is al-

lowed to come in contact with the shaft, the sulphur

in the rubber acting on the iron soon causes the rubber

to become loose, which renders the Wringer useless.

This is entirely overcome by using HALEY'S manner of

fastening, which not only prevents the rollers from be-

coming loose on the shaft, but renders the use of any

roller (based on some Wringer) entirely unnecessary.

Wringers with cog wheels turn a GREAT DEAL HARDER

than those without, in fact which every one in want of

a Wringer should prove by trial before purchasing one

with cog wheels.

The rollers need no adjusting to wring ordinary

clothing, but to wring very heavy articles, they can be

adjusted as desired, which saves much hard labor, and

straining of the Wringer.

The rollers turn in boxes of hard maple wood, which

are oiled in talow, consequently need no oiling.

While rollers that turn out soon rust, which cause

them to turn very hard and require frequent oiling. Oil

has a very bad effect on the rubber.

There is no iron about the Wringer that can come in

contact with articles being wrung. Besides saving

much labor, the Wringer will soon pay for itself in the

saving of clothing.

Having been successful in selling these Wringers,

as to never have one return, I have concluded to

desire any one purchasing a "Champion Wringer,"

to test it with others, and if found superior to all others,

keep it—if it is not to any, return it, and the

money will be refunded if returned within one month.

The Champion Wringer

SILVER MEDAL

At the New York State Fair, 1865.

W. J. Doolittle has the exclusive sale of this

machine for Rock County.

HASHBEEH CANDY.

The Great Oriental

NERVINE COMPOUND.

A most efficient EXHAUSTANT CONFECTION.

It has been the theme of song and story

among the Persians, Arabs and Assyrians.

True Secret of Youth and Beauty.

It is a remedy that ought to be in every house on

account of its beneficial effects, and above all,

because of its refreshing properties. It is the choicest

remedy in the world. Cakes, lozenges, pills, and

the writer, the speaker, the student and the business

man, under its influence, seem to gather a new in-

spiration and new energy, a freshness and a vigor

of perception unknown before. No physician, Actor,

Singer, Lawyer, or in fact any one should be without it.

For the cure of all the ailments of the human body

and of the mind, and that it is a most efficient

remedy for all the ailments of the human body and

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